

Table 4. Indexes of Inconsistency for the Hispanic Question and for Selected Origin Groups: Census Content Reinterview Survey Results, 1990 and 2000 ^{1/}

Hispanic Question	1990 Content Reinterview Survey Index		2000 Content Reinterview Survey	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence Interval	Estimate	90-percent confidence Interval
Total	12.2	11.2 to 13.2	17.2	16.1 to 18.4
Not Hispanic	9.0	8.4 to 10.2	10.1	9.2 to 11.0
Mexican	8.5	7.5 to 9.7	13.4	12.2 to 14.8
Puerto Rican	8.6	6.4 to 11.5	14.2	11.5 to 17.6
Cuban	13.6	9.4 to 19.5	13.7	9.3 to 20.1
Other Hispanic	34.1	30.8 to 37.7	33.8	30.7 to 37.3

Source: Singer, Phyllis, and Sharon R. Ennis (2002). Census 2000 Content Reinterview Survey: Accuracy of the Data for Selected Population and Housing Characteristics as Measured by Reinterview. Table 36. US Census Bureau: Census 2000 Evaluation B.5. Washington DC.

1/ The Census 2000 Content Reinterview Survey (CRS) used a test-retest methodology in which a sample of households from Census 2000 long form respondents were contacted a second time and re-asked most of the long form questions. The intent was to measure the simple response variance. The measure used to summarize this response variance is the index of inconsistency. The higher the index value, the more problematic is the interpretation of the data from the census item. Historically, an index value of less than 20 has been viewed as a low or a good level of response variance; an index between 20 and 50 as a moderate variance; and an index over 50 as a high variance.

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